

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, overcast and rainy. Temp., 11-9 (32-48). Sunday, cooler. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy, 10-6 (50-42). Sunday, cloudy, 10-6 (50-42). CHANNEL: Saturday, cloudy. Temp., 17-13 (63-45). NEW YORK: Saturday, partly cloudy, Temp., 44 (29-32). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

No. 29,823

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30-31, 1978

Established 1887



HYSTERIA AT COFFIN — Mourners break through lines to President Boumedienne's coffin in Algiers on way to mosque, where rites were held before burial Friday. Story page 2.

Wants to End Farm Subsidies

France Bars EMS Monday Start

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Dec. 29 (NYT) — France today formally blocked the planned launching Monday of Europe's new monetary system because of an unresolved dispute with West Germany over agricultural subsidies, which the French claim distort the balance of national economic advantage inside the Common Market.

Although French and West German spokesmen sought to minimize the significance of the postponement, many observers saw it as a potentially worrying setback for its currency-stabilization scheme, illustrating the many economic and political pressures that Europe's monetary system must survive if it is to function effectively.

No revised date was set for the European Monetary System, under which all eight of the nine Common Market countries — Britain did not join — plan to re-establish exchange rates between their currencies in a bid to reduce inflation and promote trade and investment. But, privately, French officials say they hope to get the new currency bloc working by the end of January.

Meeting Jan. 15

Common Market agriculture ministers will have a chance to resolve the subsidy dispute at their next scheduled meeting in Brussels on Jan. 15. But as chairman of the meeting, officials say, France is ready to advance the date, if other countries agree.

In a statement issued today, French Prime Minister Raymond Barre said that the monetary system cannot be begun until West Germany and all other Common Market countries have agreed to phase out the contested farm subsidies, known as Monetary Compensation Amounts, and insure that "new ones are automatically eliminated at the end of each year."

As a result, the statement went on, central banks of the eight countries in the system had abandoned plans to agree today on the new fixed exchange rates between their currencies, which they were to start

defending when currency markets reopen Tuesday after the New Year holiday.

While many observers are surprised that so technical a dispute should delay an important European initiative that has the full backing of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Mr. Barre emphasized today that important French interests are at stake, describing Monetary Compensation Amounts as "a source of economic distortion between Common Market countries which put in question the working of its agricultural policy."

The Monetary Compensation Amounts originally were introduced to protect the Common Market's system of single, communitywide farm prices against fluctuations in national currency values. They effectively subsidize agricultural exports from strong currency countries, such as West Germany, while preventing farmers in weak currency countries, such as France, from gaining a price advantage.

But France now argues that the system unfairly favors West German farmers over French, thereby upsetting the unwritten deal whereby successive French governments have conceded West Germany the advantages of free industrial trade inside the Common Market, expecting West Germany to support a common agricultural policy favoring French farmers in return.

Parliament Dissolved to Permit March 1 Poll

Suarez Calls General Elections in Spain

MADRID, Dec. 29 (UPI) — Premier Adolfo Suarez, acting today as Spain's new constitution came into force, announced general elections for March 1 — in a politically risky bid to win a parliamentary majority for his centrist government.

King Juan Carlos interrupted a New Year's weekend ski holiday with his family in the Pyrenees and called the general elections.

To End Uncertainty

On April 3, Spain will hold its first democratic municipal elections since before the 1936-39 Civil War that brought Franco to power, the premier said.

The constitution, which took effect today with its publication in the official gazette, required Mr. Suarez to decide within 30 days whether to seek a vote of confidence or call elections. He said that he had made up his mind well in advance, and he was announcing the decision as soon as legally possible because "I did not want to prolong a period of uncertainty."

The UCD won almost 34 percent of the votes in Spain's first post-Franco elections on June 15 last year. The party fell 14 seats short of an absolute majority in the 350-seat Congress of Deputies, the lower house of the Cortes (parliament).

"There now appears to be the possibility of violence shifting to provinces other than those already under martial law," Mr. Ecevit told reporters.

Pope Will Visit Santo Domingo During Trip to Central America

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Dec. 29 (UPI) — President Antonio Guzman announced yesterday that Pope John Paul II will visit Santo Domingo Jan. 25 before arriving in Mexico to attend the Third Latin American Bishops Conference.

The bishops conference, which will decide the political and religious policy of the church in Latin America for several years, will begin in Puebla, Mexico, Jan. 27 and end Feb. 12.

that we had trouble on the craft," a United official said. "What normally happens is they will talk to our maintenance people and try to determine what is wrong."

"Mayday Mayday! We're going down."

More bodies may still be found in the wreckage of Flight 173 from New York and Denver which carried 177 passengers and a crew of eight, a spokesman said.

An official of the sheriff's office said it had accounted for 171 persons — 10 dead, 45 injured and 116 uninjured. Hospital officials put the number of injured as high as 30.

The fate of the 14 others was not known, but an official said that some passengers may have left the crash scene without notifying authorities.

Circled Airport

A United Airlines official said the pilot had circled the airport for nearly half an hour while talking with maintenance men about a landing gear problem.

"We got word around 5:45 p.m. that the light that indicated that the front nose gear had lowered did not go on. That was the first indication

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

He Won't Leave, Spokesman Says

Shah Asks Opposition Aide To Form a Civilian Regime

TEHRAN, Dec. 29 (Reuters) — The Shah of Iran will tomorrow appoint Shahpur Bakhtiar to lead a civilian government to replace the present military regime, a palace spokesman announced.

Mr. Bakhtiar, a member of the opposition National Front, has already drawn up a Cabinet list, the spokesman said. His government will replace that of Gen. Gholam Reza Azhari which came to power Nov. 6 in an attempt to end months of anti-shah violence. The Shah has no intention of stepping down in favor of a regency council or of leaving the country, the spokesman said.

The Iranian ambassador to the United States, Ardeshir Zahedi, denied reports today that the Shah had agreed to step down as a condition for the formation of a new government by an opposition political leader, AP reported. Mr. Zahedi, the Iranian ambassador to the United States who returned to Tehran because of the crisis, said the Iranian news agency, Pars, reported that Mr. Bakhtiar had said he would form a government if a regency council were created that would take over the Shah's functions.

[Mr. Zahedi, a son-in-law and close confidant of the Shah, said someone apparently expanded on the Pars dispatch and said that if Mr. Bakhtiar formed a government to replace the present military Cabinet, it would mean the Shah would step down. In an interview with West German television, Mr. Bakhtiar was quoted as saying he had been asked to form a government and "the Shah can remain if he gives us sufficient guarantees."]

The Shah will issue a decree to

cease all hostilities and to end the civil war.

9 Are Killed

In British Fire

CLACTON-ON-SEA, England, Dec. 29 (UPI) — Fire swept through a mental rehabilitation center today and police said nine persons were killed.

Four persons were rescued from the 3-story building. Three were reported suffering minor burns. The fourth was said to be in fair condition with shock and burns.

It took firemen several hours to contain the blaze which started on the ground floor of a former lodging house used as a rehabilitation center for former psychiatric patients.

"Markets usually get more lively

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

day appointing Mr. Bakhtiar as premier, two days after he asked him to try to form a Cabinet, the spokesman said. The choice of Mr. Bakhtiar will have to be approved by both houses of parliament — the Senate and the Majlis (lower house). Both are due to meet Sunday but could bring their session forward today.

Mr. Bakhtiar is generally considered No. 2 in the hierarchy of the main political opposition grouping, the National Front, which is led by Mr. Karim Sanjabi. He is considered a moderate in the front, mean-

ing he is less critical of the Shah than some.

Mr. Sanjabi issued a statement last night dissociating himself and the front from Mr. Bakhtiar. Sources close to Mr. Sanjabi accused the Shah of appointing Mr. Bakhtiar merely in order to split the front. The sources claimed the Shah, who has ruled Iran for 37 years, had been influenced by the United States in his choice of Mr. Bakhtiar. He belongs to the powerful pro-shah Bakhtiar tribe in southwest Iran.

The palace spokesman's state-

ment on the Shah's determination to stay on his throne followed reports broadcast abroad that he had agreed to bow to pressure to leave the country temporarily and hand over to a regency council.

In the TV interview, Mr. Bakhtiar said that the Shah would be welcome to stay if he guaranteed human rights. The National Front did not demand that the Shah leave the country, he said, and he was not in favor of a republic. "We are not for a republic or for a monarchy. We are for a progressive democracy. If the Shah can really

guarantee this, there are no more questions," he said. The Shah's decision follows his appointment of a new government following violence throughout the country and the fact that the vital oil industry is still at a standstill because of strikes.

In Mr. Bakhtiar's favor were his real credentials as an opponent of the Shah; his refusal over the years to cooperate with the imperial house in any way; his leadership of the Bakhtiar clan, which includes many Iranian oil workers; and support for his effort from Ardeshir Zahedi, the Iranian ambassador to the United States, who has close ties with the military leadership.

Operating against Mr. Bakhtiar was the momentum of the opposition to the Shah in the streets and the likelihood that his initiative would be rejected by the influential Islamic leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The National Front, a successor to the extremist National Front Party led by Mr. Mossadegh before his dismissal in 1953, revived its activities last summer and now commands the largest following of any political group in Iran. It is considered a centrist rather than an extremist group.

The latest developments came during a day of continuing violence throughout Iran. In the southern oil city of Ahvaz, witnesses said, troops opened fire on a hospital to flush out an estimated 1,000 protesters staging a sit-in, and four persons were reported killed. Elsewhere, troops shot and killed nine anti-Shah demonstrators in rioting that swept 13 major towns.

In Tehran, troops firing automatic weapons chased anti-Shah demonstrators through congested downtown streets and fired on rooftop protesters who chanted "Death to the Shah" and "Victory is close."

Witnesses reported four persons were killed today in Tehran, including a middle-aged man whose head was blown off by a bullet from an automatic rifle fired by patrolling troops. Three others were wounded.

Embassy Mobbed

Soldiers fought off another attempt by screaming youths to crowd around the U.S. Embassy, whose parking lot was filled with an angry mob last Sunday. Troops in heavy trucks and jeeps raced across avenues that were almost empty due to the shutdown of gas stations.

The shooting in Ahvaz followed day-long disturbances yesterday in which demonstrators burned down the Iran-America Society cultural center and four banks.

Several hundred Western oil-company employees and their dependents, including many Americans, prepared to leave the southern town after the killing of an American and an Iranian oil employee last week sparked more death threats against those remaining.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (IHT)

The United States ordered an aircraft-carrier task force today into position to move into the Indian Ocean near Iran if the situation there continues to deteriorate, government sources said.

The sources said the carrier constellation and several escort ships were ordered to take up station in the South Pacific and told to be ready to move through the Strait of Malacca.

The deepening crisis in Iran has prompted the Carter administration to draw up a wide range of contingency plans. Officials said President Carter had not made a final decision on whether to order an aircraft carrier into the gulf, but they disclosed that this was one of several options under consideration.

In addition, officials said other contingency planning is under way for possible removal or destruction of advanced military hardware held by the Iranian armed forces, the dismantling of sensitive electronic listening posts directed toward the Soviet Union and the evacuation of the 35,000 Americans living in Iran.

Although most of these plans would not be carried out unless the situation in Iran deteriorated to near anarchy, officials said the dispatch of U.S. ships was an option that could be carried out in the immediate future.

While officials said the primary purpose of a show of "gunboat diplomacy" in the region would be to warn Moscow against interfering in Iran, they acknowledged that such a move also would ally the fears pro-Western countries in the region, such as Saudi Arabia, that

the difficult situation there has been exacerbated by uncontrolled statements made from foreign nations that encourage bloodbaths and violence."

The State Department spokesman, Hodding Carter 3d, yesterday denied recent Soviet charges that the administration had sent a "special group" to Iran to keep the Shah in power. "At this point, we find

the difficult situation there has been exacerbated by uncontrolled statements made from foreign nations that encourage bloodbaths and violence."

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Two Opposed Draastic Economic Policy

Cambodian Officials Reportedly Purged

By Bernard

Begin Announces More Settlements

Israel Bars Palestinian State

TEL AVIV, Dec. 29 (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin today emphatically rejected any plan by Egypt to set up a Palestinian state, and insisted that none would come into being. He said that any such state would become a Soviet base.

Instead, he said, Israel would follow the guidelines of the Camp David peace accords and establish

50% Inflation This Year

Israeli Economy Suffers Bad Year; Worse to Come

TEL AVIV, Dec. 29 (AP) — Despite reforms by a new government, Israel's economy staggered through another bad year in 1978, with rising inflation, waves of strikes and a balance-of-payments deficit of more than \$3 billion.

The outlook for next year is more of the same, with the potential burden of up to \$4 billion for redeployment of Israeli armed forces out of the Sinai Peninsula if a peace treaty with Egypt is concluded.

That is the rough estimate of the cost of building air bases in the Negev Desert and forming a new defense line.

Israel will be counting on U.S. grants or loans to pay much of the cost, but economists are worried that the influx of money to pay for the redeployment can only fuel an inflation rate that was expected to reach 50 percent by the end of this year.

A Bank of Israel expert has predicted that inflation in the next fiscal year will reach 60 percent. As prices creep upward, government-decreed cost-of-living increases push up wages, and strikes have succeeded in gaining pay increases for many workers.

Recent Criticism

Each new bulletin on the rising consumer-price index brings new criticism of the economic policies of the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, and especially of Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich. Mr. Begin has been devoting most of his time to problems of Middle East peace, and there is a widespread feeling that Mr. Ehrlich and his economic team are not able to cope with the country's financial problems.

While most Israelis complain about inflation and the difficulty of stretching their paychecks to the end of the month, some experts contend that a basic problem is too much money in circulation, rather than too little. "The reason inflation is getting worse is that Israelis have too much money in their pockets," said Imri Tov, a Bank of Israel official.

Mr. Begin's government came to power, in May of last year, promising to free the economy from a network of restraints that grew over 29 years of socialist economic practice fostered by Labor governments. Mr. Ehrlich freed the Israeli pound to float against hard currencies.

Air Force Curbs Speed of F-15s During Probe

BONN, Dec. 29 (WP) — The U.S. Air Force's European Command, reacting to five crashes here in the last eight months of the F-15 jet fighter, announced today that it was putting restrictions on what it's plane's speed while investigators try to find what is wrong.

Gen. John Paul, the Air Force European commander, ordered experts to review maintenance procedures at the 36th Tactical Fighter Wing at Bitburg, West Germany, where the 76-plane F-15 wing is based. All of the planes that have crashed — including two in the last 10 days — were based at Bitburg.

While the review is under way, the Air Force said, most F-15s will be allowed to operate only at less than the full power; the exception will be planes on war alert.

At the same time, the Air Force ordered a speed-up in a modification to the twin-jet fighter's fuel-starter system. This reportedly will make it easier to restart the jet engines in flight if necessary.

The Air Force said that there "is no single cause for the accidents and no discernible trends which might have caused them."

Vietnamese-Afghan Ties

BANGKOK, Dec. 29 (Reuters) — Vietnam and Afghanistan have decided to upgrade their missions in each other's capitals to full embassies, the Vietnam news agency reported today.

self-government for the 1.1 million Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He also said that new Jewish settlements would come into being. He said that any such state would become a Soviet base.

Instead, he said, Israel would follow the guidelines of the Camp David peace accords and establish

Begin told a luncheon given in Jerusalem by Israeli newspaper editors.

"This is our firm stance, a stance for which we have acted and we shall continue to act," he said.

Reply to Ghali

Mr. Begin's comments about a Palestinian state were in response to remarks, published in Cairo on Wednesday, by Egypt's acting foreign minister, Butros Ghali. Mr. Ghali said that Egypt would seek the foundation of a Palestinian state after signing a treaty with Israel.

Mr. Ghali's words, Mr. Begin said in the first official Israeli reaction, "do not oblige Israel. They contradict the Camp David accords."

He went on: "We do not accept the idea of a Palestinian state. A Palestinian state will not be established. If it is established, it will pose a danger, not only to the security, but also to the existence of the state of Israel."

Reiterating an old Israeli argument, Mr. Begin said that a Palestinian state would "immediately become a Soviet base in the heart of the Middle East, and on this Israel shares an interest with other free people who do not want a totalitarian regime in the Middle East."

No Freeze'

Mr. Begin was asked about the freeze on the establishment of new settlements since the Dec. 17 deadline for initiating the draft treaty expired. Israel had pledged to halt construction until then, but the negotiations have not been concluded.

"There has been a settlement drive and there will be one," he replied. "There is no freeze," he said, without elaborating.

The Soviet Union supports the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is backing among West Bank notables who oppose the Camp David accords. They and the PLO want Israel to withdraw from the area, which was captured from Jordan in 1967.

Egypt has proposed that self-government be implemented by next December. Israel has refused to accept a target date, arguing that if the target were not met, Egypt could nullify the treaty.

"We are ready to resume negotiations with Egypt," Mr. Begin said. "One must express hope that a peace treaty with Egypt will be signed as a first step toward peace in the Middle East."

The government tried to enforce guidelines to hold down raises but, at year's end, it seemed unable to stem the wage advances.

2 Million Mourners Jam Algiers

Boumedienne Funeral Causes Hysteria

ALGIERS, Dec. 29 (UPI) — Algerian President Houari Boumedienne was buried today amid mass hysteria that swept through streets filled by an estimated 2 million mourners.

Hundreds of persons fainted or fell and were trampled as crowds tried to break through reinforced police cordons to reach the funeral cortège. Scores of mourners were taken to hospitals but no serious injuries were reported.

Shouts of "Boumedienne lives" echoed along the funeral route that took Mr. Boumedienne's coffin from the Great Mosque below the hilltop Casbah to the Martyrs' Enclosure at El Alia cemetery.

Mr. Boumedienne, who died at 46 Wednesday after 40 days in a coma brought on by a rare blood disease, was buried at the side of 19th-century national hero Abd el-Kader. Nearby are graves of hundreds of soldiers killed in the 1954-62 war for independence from France in which Mr. Boumedienne was a key military commander.

100-Gun Salute

The president's casket, draped in the red, white and green national flag, was taken to the cemetery on a gun carriage flanked by army troops while a 100-gun salute boomed out.

Libyan leader Col. Moammar Gadhafi, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat, Mr. Boumedienne's allies in the Arab "hard-line" camp opposing Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations, joined dozens of other Arab, Third World and Western delegations.

But Cuban President Fidel Castro, with whom Mr. Boumedienne had maintained close personal and political ties, was absent.

The outbursts of collective hysteria erupted in many places in defiance of appeals for calm and dignity broadcast by Radio Algiers.

Many persons were trampled by the unruly, shouting mobs. Dozens had been injured in mob scenes yesterday when the public was allowed to pay tribute to Mr.

When they arrived Wednesday, about 10,000 angry Taiwanese lined the route from the military airport, pelting Mr. Christopher, U.S. Ambassador Leonard Unger and others with eggs, tomatoes and mud. The mob smashed the windshield of Mr. Unger's car, and both he and Mr. Christopher received slight cuts from flying glass.

The incident raised a strong protest from the State Department, and nearly caused cancellation of the talks. The U.S. delegation was reported to be very angry. But Mr. Chiang personally assured Mr. Christopher that the group would be protected.

The demonstrations continued

Angry Crowd

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It is imperative that the United States take concrete and effective measures to renew its [security] assurances to countries in this region," Mr. Chiang said.

The demonstrations continued

Restaurant Laurent.

41 avenue Gabriel, Paris.

New year's eve gala dinner.

Sunday December 31-1978.

Laurent's band/Trio Athénée/Russian gypsies.

MENU

Le foie gras frais en gelée au Sauterne / Le consommé double aux poivrons / Le homard à la noix au courtier d'Iran. La mignonnette de chevreuil Laurent (Poule farcie aux cailles). Les cloches de 1979 sonnent la bonne et heureuse année.

Le café accompagné de mignardises. Champagne Mumm Cordon Rouge 1973 (1/2 bottle per pers.).

RESERVATIONS: 225.00.39/359.14.49.

Black tie.



United Press International
A United Airlines stewardess stands with a deputy sheriff in front of the wreckage of a DC-8 which crashed in Oregon yesterday. At least 10 of 185 persons aboard were killed.

DC-8 Crashes in Oregon; 10 of 185 Aboard Killed

(Continued from Page 1)

with its landing gear. He said flight attendants began instructing them on emergency landings, and the pilot said he hoped to touch down normally.

"Next thing I knew, 'boom boom.' I didn't know if we were dead or alive after the crash," Mr. Helzel said.

"They really briefed us well, otherwise I wouldn't have known what to do," said Amy Conner, 17, who sprained an ankle. "They told us what might happen. They braced us for the worst."

The plane did not burn, but was surrounded with spilled fuel.

"The wings and front of the plane — to the fourth or fifth row of the passenger section — were sheared off."

A fireman said it was "a miracle we didn't have a fire. It was just

incredible with all the power lines down and the fuel leak."

The broken lines for several blocks around cut electricity to about 7,000 customers for two hours. The fireman said lines were "arcing and dancing in the street." There were no reports of injuries to persons on the ground.

"Where he put that plane down was the only place he could have in the area with no casualties on the ground," an official said. "There are two apartment complexes within 100 yards."

"After clearing the mountains, the pilot proceeded to put down gear and there was a tremendous shudder," said Charles Linderman, 31, of Alexandria, Va., a survivor. "My wife and I were sitting just above the wing."

He said that when passengers were told to take off their watches, he showed 6:07 p.m.

"What finally happened, it sounded like we didn't have any power, we hit something and bounced, then landed in some trees and knocked down a house," Mr. Linderman said.

Few European bankers doubt

that the Carter administration wants to keep the dollar stable against the mark and other currencies next year. But many suspect that the United States' stock of intervention ammunition is running low.

Today, a prominent Paris banker said that he thought \$10 billion to \$12 billion had been spent of the \$30 billion that President Carter said, on Nov. 1, he would use to defend the dollar. A leading Swiss bank recently estimated that \$12 billion to \$15 billion had been used.

Once more than half the \$30 billion is gone, and if the pressure on the dollar continues, many European bankers believe, the Carter administration will lose its nerve and that will complicate setting up the new system, a Danish banker said today.

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Continued Shutdown Expected

Foreign Oil Workers Leave Iran

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (NYT)

— On the advice of their companies, foreign employees of oil concerns operating in Iran are leaving that country in large numbers, raising the prospect of an indefinite continuation of the shutdown of Iran's oil industry, energy experts said yesterday.

The evacuation is reported by reliable public and private officials in Washington to include both employees of oil contractors operating in Iran and foreign nationals — about 500 persons in all, including 200 Americans — working for the Oil Service Co. of Iran, a consortium of foreign countries that produces nearly all of Iran's oil.

Iran is not considered able to produce its oil — which accounts for about 10 percent of world production — without the help of the foreign technicians, most of whom reportedly are being flown by chartered planes to nearby destinations including Cyprus, Bahrain and Istanbul.

"At the moment, the re-establish

CLA, FBI Cite 'Sensitive' Matter

Congressman Asks Release Of Missing-Uranium Study

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP) — The CIA and the FBI are blocking release of a congressional report on the disappearance of 206 pounds of bomb-grade uranium, according to a congressman who says that only full disclosure will "lay to rest widespread suspicions of a government cover-up."

The entire report prepared by the General Accounting Office has been classified secret, Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., said yesterday. He said he was assured six months ago by the GAO that, at most, only the most sensitive areas in the report would be classified.

"Only full public disclosure can lay to rest widespread suspicions of a government cover-up of either a real or a feared diversion," said Rep. Dingell, chairman of the House Commerce subcommittee on energy and power.

The case arose after it was discovered, more than 11 years ago, that 206 pounds of uranium had disappeared from the Nuclear Materials and Equipment Co., a private firm in Apollo, Pa. There have been suspicions the uranium was smuggled to Israel in the early 1960s for atomic weapons.

Israel Ties Seen

Much of the suspicion has centered on Zalman Shapiro, owner of the firm, who "had very close ties with Israel," according to FBI documents.

However, documents released under the Freedom of Information Act last year said that government investigations during the previous 11 years had failed to find evidence that the uranium was sent to Israel.

The documents said the FBI concluded in a probe begun in 1976 that Mr. Shapiro could not be prosecuted for any crime "because there is no evidence of any crime."

Rep. Dingell also charged that the GAO was denied access during its investigation for Congress to all files of the FBI and CIA.



GORILLA GOURMANDISE — Massa, the world's oldest captive gorilla, celebrates his 48th birthday at Philadelphia Zoo with a cake designed to please the palate of even the most discriminating gorilla. Made of enriched grain and meat, the cake was garnished with some of Massa's favorite goodies — oranges, bananas, kale, apples and carrots.

A Return to Draft Seen Hurting Quality

U.S. Says Volunteer Army Working Well

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (WP) — Going back to the draft would reduce the quality of the Army as well as rekindle the anti-draft sentiment, the Pentagon said yesterday in a generally favorable report on the all-volunteer military.

The report represents the Carter administration's first detailed look at the all-volunteer force that began in 1973, when the authority to draft young men expired.

While conceding that some problems continue to plague the all-vol-

unteer force, the report said the service should be able to fill their ranks throughout the 1980s with high-quality volunteers.

This forecast has been increasingly challenged recently, and Congress is expected to consider the issue next year.

Rep. Robin Beard, R-Tenn., a member of the House Armed Services Committee, for example, recently sent a detailed critique of the all-volunteer force to academic leaders and asked them to join the search for alternatives.

The Pentagon said yesterday that its own report "is not intended to either defend or attack the all-volunteer force, but rather lays out the quantifiable data, structures alternatives and sets a framework for the national debate that seems to be forming around the future of the all-volunteer armed forces."

Standby Draft

While conceding that conscripting 100,000 young men instead of relying on volunteers would save about \$250 million a year, "the active-force draft is not needed today to man our active forces," but it would be advisable to have a standby draft that could provide troops for a protracted war in Europe.

In a table listing the effects of returning to conscription, the Pentagon said this step would reduce the quality of the Army and stimulate anti-draft sentiment.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have approached the draft question gingerly, limiting themselves to recommending that the draft machinery be prepared for use, including returning to the registration of teen-agers. They have not recom-

U.S. Army Seeks Brighter Recruits To Serve With Forces in Europe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (Reuters) — The Army today announced a \$60-million trial program to attract brighter young men to serve with the U.S. forces in Europe.

The Army said that it hoped to enlist up to 12,500 high school graduates scoring average or above average marks in intelligence tests during the next year by offering them a shorter, two-year enlistment. As additional inducement, the Army will pay \$2,000 for the college education of those selected.

The cost of the trial plan was estimated at \$60 million. The Army also will continue its three-year en-

listment program for most of the 100,000 new soldiers it recruits each year.

An Army spokesman said that the shorter enlistment would ease the concern of Gen. Alexander Haig, the NATO forces commander, over long overseas assignments for young soldiers.

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Algeria's Future

The death of Houari Boumedienne naturally throws uncertainty and therefore uneasiness over the future of Algeria. He was a loner among Arab rulers and brooked no successor near the throne. He kept in his own hands the management of his country's prestige and stability, and his departure leaves the world wondering about them both.

But it goes much further than that. Algeria's position is of recognized importance to Western Europe and the United States, and first of all to France, which both willingly and unwillingly was responsible for the modern Algerian state. Relations between Paris and Algiers have not been what Gen. de Gaulle hoped for when the Evin accords granting Algeria final independence were signed 16 years ago after an era of fearful strife and bloodshed that convulsed the two countries.

Boumedienne was not an admirer of France and relations in latter years were cool. But as he returned from Moscow last fall to his deathbed, the Algerian leader did send greetings to President Giscard d'Estaing, and the decks seemed clear for a renewal of more fruitful economic and even political ties. France, if for no other reason than the employment it gives to thousands of Algerians from across the Mediterranean, remains a capital element in the calculations of any new Algerian government.

Boumedienne's death will also inevitably affect Algeria's role in the Arab world. He was a hardliner, frequently on the side of Syria, for example, and a champion of the Palestinian Arabs. He termed himself a socialist and was smiled on by Moscow, although his country's stability and economic potential made him largely his own man. His quarrel with Morocco over the borders of the

Spanish Sahara and his backing of the guerrilla Polisario disturbed the index of his prestige, but probably not unduly. Algeria was, after all, the country in Africa, and in the whole Third World, that had most successfully and most conclusively thrown off the colonial yoke in modern times. And if there was anyone qualified to speak for the Third World, it was Boumedienne. Small wonder that he stood high in its councils.

Finally, Algeria is one of the great sources of the West's energy in the form of its reserves of natural gas and oil. So far the West has had access to it, if not in the fraternal fashion for which the French had hoped. The new leadership of Algeria will find this sharp-edged sword lying smack on its doorstep.

This is the setting in which the Council of the Revolution will choose a successor to Boumedienne. There has been undoubtedly jockeying for position during the president's long illness, but no heir has yet clearly emerged. Often mentioned is Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Boumedienne's friend and foreign minister for 13 years, who is known internationally as clever, young and energetic. Another name is that of Mohammed Salah Yahiaoui, National Liberation Front Party chief and Arab nationalist. Behind all the shadow, dim but still extant, of Ahmed Ben Bella, now in his 60s, imprisoned in secret since Boumedienne took power, the Algerian "Man in the Iron Mask."

The stakes in the succession are momentous. Whoever comes forth as the next ruler of Algeria will need ideally to have the agility and judgment, not to mention the stature, of a leader of a still-continuing revolution, an international economic strategist, and a tried and knowing statesman.

Toward Namibia Independence

South Africa is edging back toward the respectable position on Namibia (its colony, as South-West Africa, for 50-odd years) from which it departed last fall. Up to that point, Pretoria had been moving toward acceptance of the Namibian independence plan that five Western nations had sold to a skeptical United Nations. Then, in a setback brought on by the convulsions of a political succession crisis, South Africa started cutting loose from the Western plan. It sponsored internal elections, transparently designed to exclude the nationalists of the South-West Africa People's Organization, who by that time had been persuaded to suspend their guerrilla operations and compete in elections under UN supervision.

Those internal elections were duly held. But — here is the good news — it now appears that South Africa will not hand over power to the winners, a course that would have insured resumption of guerrilla war. Instead, Pretoria will use its dominant influence in Namibia to get the internal people to participate in all-party UN elections next year.

It is far from a sure thing. But optimism is running high in the Carter administration; just the other day Richard Moose, the assistant secretary of state for Africa, described the U.S. effort in Namibia as "the most successful undertaking in Africa this year." The multiracial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, after sweeping the internal elections, has agreed to the broader elections. Its victory gave it new confidence, and it was under South African pressure. But it is understandably apprehensive about submitting its fortunes to a poll run by the UN General Assembly, which has officially anointed one (electorally untested) Namibian faction, SWAPO with its guerrillas, as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. On its part, SWAPO is apprehensive, also understandably, lest South Africa use its substantial military weight in the territory to inhibit a free and fair vote.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Silence About Vietnam

The world's conscience still remains relatively undisturbed by the plight of many tens of thousands of Vietnamese boat people who swarm into anything from hell-hole tramp steamers to unseaworthy cockleshells to escape from a brutal Communist regime. . . . Some thousands have been accepted into various countries, on top of the far larger numbers who had got out earlier by other means. But more should be expected from a world incomparably better organized than ever before to deal with such disasters, let alone one that wallows in compassion and has television coverage . . . The liberal American

regime, although accepting a moral commitment and doing quite a lot toward discharging it, is loth to give any major lead to international action. It fears the risk of stirring up the internal and external controversy about whether America should have got involved and, having done so, left the Vietnamese to their fate . . . There is a strange silence from the many humanitarian voices that a few years ago were crying out so loudly to end the war, and by doing so helped to create the new Communist prison state. But this should not stop others who are normally not so well organized and articulate.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 30, 1903

CHICAGO — More than 700 persons, the larger part of whom were young women and children, died this afternoon in a fire, and the panic caused by the fire, at the Iroquois Theater, one of the newest playhouses in America. With the shout of "fire" the exits became blocked by people struggling to get out, which served to exacerbate the catastrophe tremendously. Nearby department stores sent their horses to help evacuate the victims. This should increase demands for installation of clearly marked fire exits and the use of fireproof materials in all theaters.

Fifty Years Ago

December 30, 1928

CHICAGO — The home of the future will be one without a kitchen, according to Katharine Blunt, chairman of the home economics department at the University of Chicago. "With sufficient planning it will be possible for a homemaker to so arrange her tasks that the eight-hour day will be possible for her," Miss Blunt added. "Every home, of course, will have minor electrical equipment for a cup of tea or a light lunch, but as for a massive stove, well, it will depart like coal-eating furnaces. Families will order a menu, just as in a restaurant."



The Swimming Pool Summit

By James Reston

PARIS — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France has suggested that the Western summit meeting on the West Indian island of Guadeloupe Jan. 5-6 should be held around a swimming pool. No agenda, no big staffs, and God forbid, no reporters.

This appeal for a little sun and a lot of privacy is understandable, for there are some vague but disturbing signs of division within the Western alliance which will require some plain and candid talk among Giscard, President Carter, Prime Minister Callaghan of Britain, and Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany.

Critical of Carter

Unlike the early years of the seventies, when the major complaint in Western Europe was that the United States was taking too strong and dominant a lead in the "NATO" alliance, the complaint heard here now is just the opposite: that Washington is too indecisive, too capricious, amateurish, and unpredictable.

This criticism is directed primarily at Carter, whose character and motives are generally admired, but whose policies are often seen here as improvised and inconsistent, without careful prior analysis of their probable consequences.

Why, allied officials ask, did Carter leave the definition of the SALT-2 treaty with the Soviet Union to its opponents and allow this critical issue to be presented as a threat to the security of the United States and its allies? Officials here simply do not see the problem this way and do not understand the polarization of American opinion on the issue.

Why did he dramatize the U.S. recognition of China precisely at a delicate point in the negotiations with the Soviet Union for a second strategic arms agreement, and misrepresent President Brezhnev's view of the Washington-Peking agreement?

And if he cannot do so, they ask, how can Europe rely on any American president who has to depend on an increasingly divided and demanding Congress, dominated in turn by powerful local political and commercial interests?

This probably overstates the case, but for the first time since the war I have been hearing doubts in Europe about the capacity of the United States to manage its own economy, and even about its will and ability to defend Europe and the rest of the free world.

Prime Minister Callaghan of Britain denies all this vehemently, and on the continent there is talk of "new alignments," of the rise of West German economic power and of the mark as the dominant currency, and particularly what is to be done if the SALT talks fail, and

Washington can neither control its inflation nor establish its economic and military leadership of the Western world.

None of this represents the official thought of any of the major governments concerned, but the fact that such things are even discussed in official quarters is something new and significant.

Familiar Grumbles

All these grumblings and a lot of privacy is understandable, for there are some vague but disturbing signs of division within the Western alliance which will require some plain and candid talk among Giscard, President Carter, Prime Minister Callaghan of Britain, and Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany.

After all the struggles of Franklin Roosevelt to come to the aid of the allies in the last world war against the will of the Congress, even the most sophisticated Frenchmen, who presumably have read de Toqueville on the American Constitution, still do not understand why Carter cannot impose his policies on the House and Senate.

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Separate Ways

It is a long while since the alliance had four more sensitive and intelligent leaders than Giscard, Schmidt, Callaghan and Carter, but they are tending more and more to go their separate ways while talking about the importance of "interdependence" and common policies that will bring them to common, secure goals by the end of the century.

And the paradox of this is not that the Western alliance has failed, but that it has lasted longer than most alliances and has succeeded in restoring confidence to the point where the separate nations are beginning to think that they can go their separate ways. This is the illusion that ought to be discussed in Guadeloupe — around the swimming pool, or elsewhere.

THE STATE, THE FAMILY AND RAPE

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — In the late 19th century, a male dean at Oxford addressed, with the delicacy of the day, some women undergraduates: "Interior to us God made you, and inferior to the end of time you shall remain. But you are none the worse for that." In the late 20th century, the emancipation of women from such attitudes continues. But that does not adequately explain, or allay doubts about, the trial in Salem, Ore., of a man accused of raping his wife.

Intrafamily relationships are not an unexplored frontier of litigation. The family is clearly within the ambit of the state. In 1874, in New York, a group seeking help for a child abused by foster parents had to invoke a law forbidding cruelty to animals. But recently the state has intruded into family relationships to assert a public interest; in, for example, necessary medical treatment or education for children whose parents would deny it on religious or other grounds.

Social Unit

The family is society's molecular unit. In modern societies, which lack dominating churches, tribes, aristocracies, monarchies or other

traditional structures, the family looms especially large. Furthermore, a liberal society is inherently contractual, and hence litigious; it is given to formalizing and codifying relationships. Family relationships will not be exempt from this.

Increased understanding of early childhood development gives new urgency to the axiom that, "Just as the twig is bent, the tree is inclined." As people know, or think they know, more about equipping children to turn the key in the lock of the world, the "rights" of children seem (to some people) more elaborate, and the "rights" of incompetent parents seem more tenuous.

So there is pressure for the state to define and enforce the "rights" of all parties in a family. After all (it is said), incompetent parents do incalculable damage. (Never mind that, as most parents understand, the record of any child's upbringing would be, in no small measure, a catalog of blunders.)

But when you follow the thread of such thoughts about the state's jurisdiction in intrafamily relationships, you sense quicksand all around. When the thread leads from the rights of children to the rights of adults in conjugal relationships, the law is drawn into making perilous distinctions, and resulting litigation requires testimony that pries into the most sensitive intimacies.

Significant

When Henry James examined letters pertaining to Byron's incest, he exclaimed (happily): "Nauseating, perhaps, but how quite, quite inexpressibly significant." It is significant that the Salem case is, to say no more, game.

The man and woman were living together, tumultuously, when the particular act of sexual intercourse occurred. The question that was in dispute at the trial concerns the kind of force employed. The trial, in which the husband was acquitted, generated charges, innuendos and rumors (about sexual eccentricity, promiscuity, and the sale of movie rights). It is not a tidy semantic or legal question.

Obviously there can be, as a matter of fact, rape — violent compulsion to sexual intercourse — in marriage. The question is whether there should be, as a matter of law, the crime of rape-in-marriage.

The idea that marriage implies or requires perpetual consent, under all circumstances, to sex is grotesque. And a partner in a marriage must have recourse to the law when the other partner resorts to violence. But it is a grave business when the law empowers one partner to charge the other with a felony punishable by 20 years in prison.

The problems of proof relating to the charge of rape in marriage are obvious, as is the potential for abuse of the charge in divorce proceedings. It is less obvious that there are fully compensating social benefits from a law distinguishing from others this particular category of assault.

Custom Crumbles

I strongly object to the cartoon (IHT, Dec. 14) representing OPEC as a thief about to enter the home of industrial democracies.

Please remember that the higher standard of living in the West is a direct result of the maximization of the resources available to it through trade: that is buying cheap and selling expensive.

By blaming OPEC for doing what the West has been doing for a long time, particularly through such a sly manner to the accepting public, you are sowing the seed of misunderstanding which can only lead to undesirable consequences.

BAHMAN IRVANI.

Tehran.

OPEC Price Rise: Not All Bad News

By John H. Lichthau

NEW YORK — A year ago the

world's oil-consuming countries gratefully acknowledged the decision of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' ministerial conference to freeze the world price of crude oil for the year 1978. But this December, OPEC had no such Christmas gift for its

customers.

Notwithstanding repeated public and private requests from President Carter and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal for a continuation of the price freeze or, at the most, a "minimal price increase," the OPEC ministers raised the price of Saudi Arabian light oil — the "market" crude to which all other OPEC oil prices are related — by a hefty 10 percent, to \$13.96 per barrel for the year as a whole.

The increase will be phased in quarterly, with the result that the first one will amount to a modest 5 percent, but the last one will run a massive 14.5 percent relative to a year earlier. A potential effect of the change from a single annual increase to one that is phased in is that any increase after 1979 would be on top of the fourth-quarter price, not the average 1979 price.

Aggrieved

The Carter administration's reaction to this is one of aggrieved disappointment. After all, the president's two economic priorities for 1979 are to reduce the rate of inflation and the balance-of-trade deficit. Both of these goals will be rendered more difficult by OPEC's decision, which will of course affect all U.S. oil imports, not just those from OPEC, as well as the 30 percent of U.S. domestic production which is not under price control.

For the world as a whole, the higher prices mean that an additional \$13 billion will be transferred from the oil-consuming countries to OPEC, giving the latter a gross oil revenue of some \$145 billion in 1979, assuming no change in the volume of their oil exports.

Clearly, from the short-run interests of the oil-importing countries, the increase was bad news. But was it really reasonable to expect OPEC's members to continue the year-old price freeze on their principal export? And may there not be some positive results for the United States and other importing nations from the price increase?

After the great oil-price revolution in 1973, it became the cartel's stated policy to protect the gains of its revolution through maintenance of the real purchasing power of its oil exports in world trade. According to the International Monetary Fund, between 1974 and 1977 the unit value (expressed in dollars) of exports by the industrial countries rose by 22.5 percent, or by about the same as the unit value of OPEC exports. It is likely that the IMF data somewhat overstate the purchasing power of OPEC exports during this period, but the basic conclusion stands: By and large, OPEC's international purchasing power did not significantly deteriorate during this period.

Change in Year

However, the situation has changed significantly during the last year, both because of continuing inflation and the decline in the value of the dollar. Between the fourth quarters of 1977 and 1978, the industrial countries' export unit value rose by an estimated 13 to 15 percent while OPEC's export value remained unchanged. Thus, the average 10 percent OPEC oil-price increase adopted for 1979 does not nearly compensate for the decline in the cost of industrial production up to the end of 1978. Any increase in the cost of industrial country exports in 1979, because of inflation or dollar devaluations, could cause a further decline in OPEC's terms of trade vis-à-vis the industrial nations.

There is, of course, no reason why OPEC's terms of trade should not decline if market conditions warrant it, particularly after the spectacular improvements achieved in 1974. However, there is also no reason why OPEC should not maintain its strength to prevent such a development, particularly in view of the sharp decline in its collective current-account surplus from \$65 billion in 1974 to probably less than \$10 billion this year. Without a price increase, it might have all disappeared next year.

The U.S. Treasury contends that some of the benefit to OPEC from the mark-up will be eroded by the negative impact the higher U.S. oil bills — estimated at an additional \$4.5 billion next year — will have on the international position of the dollar. Directionally, this is correct. However, the net effect on OPEC will still be highly positive, especially

Increase Seen in Fighting

Cambodia, Vietnam Make Rival Claims About War

BANGKOK, Dec. 29 (Reuters) — Cambodia and Vietnam both broadcast claims today about heavy fighting in their border areas and diplomatic sources said the conflict was apparently increasing.

Radio Phnom Penh said Cambodian troops beat back two invasion attempts this week by Vietnamese troops in northeastern and eastern Cambodia, killing or wounding more than 1,000 soldiers.

The Vietnam News Agency and Radio Hanoi both relayed a report of a Vietnamese-backed Cambodian rebel movement that claimed to have killed or wounded 180 Cambodian government troops in the border province of Kraatie between Saturday and Tuesday.

Commenting on the Phnom Penh reports of clashes in northern Ratanakiri and eastern Kompong Cham provinces, an informed Western diplomatic source said he had the impression that there had been a step-up in fighting in those areas.

The renewed fighting in the border war after a lull of several weeks comes almost exactly a year after the first major battles between the two former allies were reported.

Quake Jolts Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 29 (UPI) — An earthquake registering 5.8 on the Richter scale shook buildings in Mexico City yesterday but there were no reports of damage or injuries.

Cambodian System Shows Cost of Self-Sufficiency

(This is the fourth article in a series by Elizabeth Becker, who was The Washington Post correspondent in Phnom Penh in 1973 and 1974. She recently became one of two U.S. journalists allowed to revisit Cambodia for the first time since the Cambodian victory in 1975.)

By Elizabeth Becker

PHNOM PENH (W.P.) — Cambodia's single-minded effort to seal itself off from the world and make itself totally independent is unlike any other political experiment in the 20th century.

"If you look at our country through the mirror of your own, you will not understand us," Deputy Premier Ieng Sary told me during my two-week visit. "Our country is poor, very poor, and our people are still poor."

But a lot of countries are poor. And what makes all that has taken place in Cambodia particularly difficult to understand is that no one seems able to offer a coherent philosophical basis for the extreme "sheepish" that has occurred there.

The goal, leaders explain repeatedly, is to make Cambodia, within 20 years, a self-sufficient agricultural nation that relies on no other country and that can assure all of its people a comfortable if not lavish existence.

But the price — the human and cultural cost — has been tremendous.

No one seemed able to explain why it was necessary to empty Cambodia's cities following the Communist victory in 1975 and send shopkeepers, scholars, engineers and housewives off to agricultural cooperatives to become laborers in the field.

Families Split Up

Nor could I find any explanation of why it was necessary for families to be broken up and thousands of Cambodians to die from disease and malnutrition in the course of fashioning this new Cambodian society.

Most of the evidence attesting to the horrors that have taken place in Cambodia has been furnished by the thousands of refugees who have fled the country, and I saw little indication of these problems during a very strictly supervised government tour.

But I had lived in Cambodia for two years, and perhaps the most telling indication of what has taken place here is that I saw not one family face during my two-week stay.

I also found that the Buddhist culture, which was the foundation of Cambodia for centuries, had been totally done away with, and I left me with the sense that I was in a country which had lost what I once considered its soul.

Before, the wat, or pagoda, was the center of life in Cambodia. Children were educated and orphans were raised there, and the saffron-robed monks were looked to for administration in moments of trouble.

Today, the pagodas I saw were being used as granaries. The monks, I was told, have been sent



Associated Press
Residents of York, England, are rescued Friday after more than 200 homes were flooded.

Snowstorms, Floods Isolate Scotland, N. England

LONDON, Dec. 29 (UPI) — Snowstorms and torrential rains blanketed Scotland and much of northern England today, cutting major highways with snowdrifts and floodwaters and virtually isolating much of the region.

Snowplows and police jeeps headed out from Edinburgh to rescue more than 200 motorists trapped overnight in their cars in deep snowdrifts. More than 100 were rescued last night. Only one major highway — the A1 — was reported open into Scotland from England. Snow cut all roads excepted into Cumbria, in northwest England.

Only one road between Eng-

land and Scotland remained open.

Gale force winds lashing Scotland's west coast tore a fishing vessel from its moorings at Gourock and rammed it into a car ferry. The fishing vessel sank but police said there was no one on board.

Patrolmen described the conditions in Scotland as the worst they remembered for years.

Rising floodwaters followed days of torrential rain in the west. December on record in northeast England and affected hundreds of roads in Yorkshire and other counties. Yorkshire rivers were reported at

their highest level in 10 years and communities from Newcastle to Liverpool reported flooded roads and homes. Residents were ordered evacuated from low-lying homes as the Ouse River threatened to spill over its banks in York.

Troops moved into York to evacuate 200 families whose homes were flooded.

The storm also hit Northern Ireland. High seas breached the sea wall and flooded the main street of Cloughley village in the Ards peninsula. Police stood by to evacuate residents on the banks of the Lagan River in Belfast.

At that time, I became deeply involved because I thought it was the way to freedom," he said as he walked up Mkhize Street on his way to visit his girlfriend, Margaret Duduzile, 17, and their 3-month-old son. "But now I am no longer interested in doing things that way, because I see we were fighting a losing battle."

The youth stopped on a hill and pointed through the afternoon smog toward the Phenehi district, where the first Soweto youth was shot dead. "If we start fighting again," he said, "I don't think that we can ever win because we have fought already and lost, and we will surely lose again. Some of my friends still talk about striking and attacking, but I think it must be done by talking."

At a dam site I visited in Battambang Province, the gate had failed to control the water during torrential rains and the reservoir's water had spilled over and caused considerable damage.

"We were lucky the dam survived," one of the local cadres said.

But for the most part, the dams seem to work. This year, Cambodia suffered its worst drought in 70 years, losing 10 percent of its crops, officials told us. But I could see as we toured the countryside that re-planting had already begun, and the government said it still plans to export rice.

"Unlike Vietnam," one official said, "we will never have to beg for aid."

From all I had heard before my trip about how poorly the new system in Cambodia was working, I was a bit surprised by the general level of production throughout the country.

I have no way to be sure, of course, that all the figures given me were accurate. But the evidence I saw suggested that the figures could not be too misleading.

The methods that the new rulers of Cambodia have used to get their system working are an entirely separate question that will continue to be discussed — and condemned — by much of the world for years to come.

But the economic system, I am forced to conclude, seems to be working.

The transaction annoys him. "I respect the tradition, because it has

been done by our forefathers," he said. "But nowadays people make a business out of it, instead of keeping the money as a gift to study the structures of apartheid."

By John F. Burns

(This is the last article in a series by John F. Burns, a New York Times correspondent who lived for two weeks with a black family to study the structures of apartheid.)

Associated Press
Soweto Youth Prefers Talk To Killing

been done by our forefathers," he said. "But nowadays people make a business out of it, instead of keeping the money as a gift to study the structures of apartheid."

The dancing and the witch-doctoring were the only aspects of her life that Sarah hesitated to discuss. One afternoon, when Gladys emerged from the huts with her face naked in mud, ready for a lesson in herbalism, she explained:

"These things are not so well understood. To us they are part of our tradition, but to whites they are backward. Ah, but our lives are really too different!"

At 2 a.m. Sarah finishes polishing the floors in the Glenclaire Building, an 18-story office structure, and goes downstairs to the parking garage. The streets are deserted, and blacks — cleaners, watchmen, garbage men. Afterward there are animal sacrifices, either chickens or goats, and a long session of tribal dancing. For the participants, adorned with anklets made of bottle tops and beaded bracelets, the dancing has a strongly spiritual quality.

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Prosperous Blacks

Detroit Family Fits in Guinea

By Mort Rosenblum

CONAKRY, Guinea (AP) — Ten years ago Clifford and Laverna Sharp, prosperous American blacks tired of being in the minority, hundreded family, auto repair tools and piano off to Africa.

"We are home here," Mrs. Sharp told a visitor. "We fit right in. We have dignity and freedom here, and we are happy."

She explained: "In the United States, a black is somewhat landlocked in aspirations. You have to ask, do they hire black people? Are they welcome? Here you don't have to ask that. You see door open, and you walk right in."

The Sharps, from Detroit, live like most residents of this socialist country, where basic food staples are scarce and expensive. Their simple, whitewashed brick home, lent to them by the government, is flanked by spreading tropical trees on a rutted road, among houses and shacks with optional indoor plumbing.

Although tides of black visitors have traveled to Africa, particularly since Alex Haley's novel "Roots," few American families have settled here permanently. Even in Guinea, one of the most receptive countries, friends recall that the Sharps had trouble at first from some authorities in the government who were distrustful of outsiders, particularly Americans.

One of the few other American blacks here is Stokely Carmichael, the Black Power advocate, who arrived about the same time as the

Associated Press
Clifford and Laverna Sharp at their home in Guinea with sons Gerard, 28, Clifford, 7, and the adopted boy Martin, who is 4.

Sharps, attracted by the revolution ary politics. "Any black is welcome here, just like any Guinean," says Carmichael. "It was the correct decision to come."

Mr. Sharp, now 66, says he is uninterested in the politics. He just enjoys living here. "Sure I like it, or else I wouldn't be staying," he said.

He sold his share of a body shop which was bringing in about \$10,000 a year. He brought \$7,000 worth of equipment here and taught at a government trade school until retiring on U.S. Social Security.

Now, for a few days a month, he takes care of President Ahmed Sékou Touré's aging white Cadillac and other cars.

His wife, with master's degrees from the University of Michigan and Wayne State University, has been teaching at the Gamal Abdel Nasser Polytechnical University and specialized schools, writing poetry, experimenting with African cooking and playing the piano.

Their oldest son, Gerard, 28, teaches drafting and runs a tiny ice cream shop and bakery out of a picnic cooler in the front yard. Two of their daughters married Guinean government officials and work in Conakry. They have a 7-year-old son in school, an adopted 4-year-old Guinean boy and three grand children born here.

Laverna Sharp has been back twice to see her other daughter, Vicki, Blueford, of Southfield, Mich., who did not move here. But

the Sharps keep their U.S. passports up-to-date and drop by the U.S. Embassy for Thanksgiving dinner and other occasions. Although they say that they avoid politics, Mrs. Sharp dedicated her poem to Mr. Touré, "the greatest man living in the present time."

Industry Seeks to Beat Energy Crunch

Scientists Inventing New Synthetics

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK (NYT) — Pressed by shortages of energy, basic resources, skilled labor and capital, scientists are inventing a vast family of new materials in the hope that technological progress can be maintained despite economic strains.

U.S. combat planes are being made of materials more akin to household glue and women's stockings than the traditional metals of war. Glass, graphite, sapphire and other extremely brittle substances are being worked into subtle forms far stronger and lighter than steel.

These characteristics, such as extraordinary resistance to heat, mechanical stress and fracture.

Those in more basic industries, especially automobile manufacturing, appear to be more interested in new materials that may achieve economic goals — the reduction of weight, cost or labor.

The Ford Motor Co., for example, is working to replace conventional metals with light synthetic materials, since reducing the weight of an automobile reduces its consumption of fuel as well.

But the new materials, whether they are used in space or in the kitchen, share many of the same principles. They depend on internal structures of their own, structures analogous to the lattice of steel wire that gives reinforced concrete its strength, or the resins sandwiched between glass plates to make them shatterproof.

Some of the techniques now being used were described by Dr. Earl Thompson, manager of materials sciences at United Technologies Corporation, an aerospace company.

One new composite starts with a synthetic fabric such as rayon, chemically made of polymers — extremely long molecules which are chains of carbon atoms to which other atoms are attached.

In the powder-metal process, an accurate mold is filled with tiny grains of the metal from which the part is to be made. The metal powder is pressed mechanically and heated just enough to partially melt the surfaces of the grains, causing them to weld together. But parts made this way have never been as strong or precisely shaped as machined forgings.

Recently, however, ways have been found to press very fine metal powders isothermally — from all directions, rather than merely between the jaws of a press — using the inert gas argon to do the pressing.

The result, Dr. Thompson said, is a metal in which the grains are forced together much more intimately, and which therefore has a strength approaching that of the strength of the original wires.

The idea of developing an internal structure to increase strength also accounts for the phenomenal performance of new types of glass and ceramic, according to Archer Martin of Corning Glass Works.

"Ordinary glass has no structure," he said, "and when a fracture is started in a piece of glass it just keeps going and catastrophic failure results. But if a lattice of long, micro-like crystals of another mineral is grown within the glass, a fracture is stopped as soon as it reaches a crystal, after traveling only a microscopic distance."

Some have wondered whether Peoples Temple members employed in California probation departments maneuvered to have defendants placed in Jones' control as a condition of probation.

They were told about Ruthie's hard work in the temple's service programs and her determination to make a new life for herself. Few, if any, believed the story. But they listened when the temple representa-

"This has permitted us to make composites of glass in which ceramic fibers are embedded, that can be machined like metals but can stand the white heat to which a spacecraft is exposed as it re-enters the atmosphere. The material is being used in the space shuttle for retainers on the craft's landing gear doors."

Ion Bombardment

Outer-layer compression to toughen glass, metals and other materials is also being achieved in laboratories by bombardment with beams of ions — the nuclei of atoms — which penetrate the surface to the desired depth and become implanted. This jamming-in of extra atomic nuclei compresses the surface, compacting and toughening the entire object.

Some of the new materials are guarded secrets of the Defense Department. But outside experts say that a new "miracle" armor invented in Britain for tanks, warships and other military applications, is probably a composite using a ceramic mesh to reinforce the basic steel. Called Chobham armor, it is said to be incredibly resistant to missiles and shells and has been adapted for use in the new U.S. Army XM-1 tank scheduled to enter service in the 1980s.

"To make things better and cheaper," an engineer said, "we can no longer count on cheap energy, plentiful supplies or productive human labor. One of the few avenues still open is combining the things available to us more cleverly, and that's the way we'll stay afloat."

The argument over the language pits those who believe a sustained rescue operation must be mounted to preserve Welsh customs against those who think Welsh should be allowed to die a quiet death.

Some English-speakers want their children to learn Welsh, as they did not when they were young. But others believe that it is a useless language and that teaching their children to be bilingual may have a negative effect on their English.

The language revival is on the upswing. Welsh is being taught in 300 nursery schools and in some primary and secondary schools.

The language has been incorporated in road signs and other markers, with the English first. It is Car-

By William Tuohy

LANADOG, Wales — A scene from the classic Western movie "Shane" filled the television screen. Two cowhands were talking, muttering something that could not have been understood in England, and certainly not in the American West. It was Welsh.

Welsh-dubbed television movies are part of an effort to revive Welsh customs and language in the country of their birth. In recent weeks viewers here have heard Dr. Frankenstein addressing his monster in the tongue, as well as hearing Welsh-speaking cowboys.

But because only 20 percent of the 2.75 million people who inhabit this strikingly beautiful principality of Britain speak the native tongue, the Welsh-speaking efforts regarding telecasts have met with a decidedly mixed response — particularly since the movies lacked English subtitles.

At his country house in the rolling downs near this Welsh village, Glyn Evans, the leading Welsh nationalist, defended the introduction of Welsh into television programming.

"I thought the movies came out fine," said Evans, 66, in his soft, lilting English. "I think it is necessary to experiment in such a way if we are to keep the Welsh language alive."

But in the mining town of Porth, in the heart of what the Welsh call "the valleys," barmaid Elizabeth Williams Roberts declared her vehement objections to the Welsh telecasts.

"I thought showing Frankenstein in Welsh was ludicrous," she said. "It's supposed to be a horror movie. But in Welsh, it came over as comedy."

"Frankly, when they start speaking Welsh on the telly, I just switch to another channel or turn it off. I don't like getting the weather forecast in Welsh. Neither I nor my friends can understand the bloody language."

Burning Issue

While television is but one phase, the revival of Welsh language and culture in general has become a burning issue in Wales, along with the problems of unemployment and devolution — London's plan for limited self-government for Wales.

In March, the Welsh will hold a referendum on a new devolution bill that would create a local assembly in the capital of Cardiff. The assembly would have responsibility for developing policy independent of the national Parliament in London. It would deal with such matters as health, housing, education and transportation.

The Welsh have always managed to hang on to a separate identity in the United Kingdom. A resilient, sensitive people, they have become identified — perhaps stereotypically — as producers of fine choirs and great rugby teams. They refer to the Irish Sea as the Celtic Sea, and they admire the ruined castles and abbeys that dominate the Welsh landscapes and seascapes.

Nearly 90 percent of the population still spoke Welsh in the early part of the 19th century, but that percentage declined to 20 percent in 1971, the last census. Only about 11 percent of those leaving school today can speak Welsh.

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Only 20% Speak Ancient Tongue

Language Revival Splits Welsh

A Welshwoman's comment:

Frankly, when they start speaking Welsh on the telly, I just switch to another channel or turn it off. I don't like getting the weather forecast in Welsh. Neither I nor my friends can understand the bloody language.'

need recognition by the United Nations. We need representation in the European Parliament. We need independence from England much as Ireland needed it."

Evans nevertheless is willing to work for independence through political means, however long and arduous that struggle may be.

Wales long has been proud of its politicians — such as Prime Minister David Lloyd George — and aristocrats — such as Dylan Thomas.

On the 25th anniversary of the death of Dylan Thomas, his work "Under Milk Wood," was performed several times in Laugharne on the south coast; his adopted village in which it was set. But few Laugharne share Glynor Evans' passion for an independent Wales.

Tom Watts is the proprietor of the pub in Browns Hotel, where Thomas spent a good deal of his free time after he was 15, which has become something of a shrine for literary pilgrims.

Watts is quick to remind the visitor: "Dylan didn't make Laugharne, despite the summer tourists. It was an ancient place before he arrived on the bus or stepped off."

"And just because of Thomas we don't want to turn the town into another Stratford-upon-Avon, a souvenir shop."

"As for devolution, nobody wants it. Most people up to a few months ago would have thought it was the name of a race horse. People think devolution is a waste of time, if they think about it at all."

"As for the Welsh national party, the Plaid Cymru and that ilk, don't want anything to do with them. If people tolerate all the ideas, we'd have another IRA [Irish Republican Army] out of our hands here."

Moderate View

Many Welsh take a more moderate view, that it is in the principality's interest for a local assembly to make the decisions that most concern local issues, rather than an anonymous department of the British government.

The move toward Welsh nationalism does find a great deal of sympathy among the university students.

Helen Lewis, 20, the president of the Student Union at the University of Swansea, a cosmopolitan on the south coast, is very much in favor of the re-emphasis on Welsh culture.

In her office in the modern university buildings overlooking Bristol Channel, Miss Lewis declared: "I am a Welsh nationalist. We want to make everyone aware of the referendum on devolution this March and to vote yes."

Miss Lewis points out that she considered a moderate among more extremist factions in the Welsh nationalist movement, particularly one called Adfer, which means "revival" and whose members insist that Welsh be the official language in Wales.

"This organization wants Wales within a Wales, an independent country in the heart of Wales where only Welsh would be spoken and only the Welsh-speaking welcome," she explained.

"They don't like outsiders; this movement is very strong on campus at Bangor on the north coast. They say that only non-Welshers are true Welsh, that southerners have allowed our hills to become defiled by outsiders. This is really unpleasant."

"They would like to retreat to Welsh island and forget the rest of the world. At least the Plaid Cymru wants to welcome new people."

"I think that it is enough for Welsh nationalism means a greater awareness of our culture and language and a greater control of our affairs."

"It means that a small area of Wales can retain its distinctiveness in the world, and that small can be beautiful. I think that's really about the Welsh revival in Wales is about."

© Los Angeles Times



Ruthie: A Featured Exhibit in Temple's Propaganda

Choice for Her and 21 Others Was Jonestown or Jail

Jonestown as an alternative to going to jail.

Her story was the featured one taken from a list of 22 Peoples Temple members who were in Guyana after being caught as criminals in the United States. It was printed in the August, 1977, issue of the cult newspaper, *Mariah*.

The article spoke of "Ruthie," who had been given probation because of help from the temple. It said that she had been "drawn to the warmth of a place where no one is locked down upon."

About 18 months ago, Miss Quinn was a featured exhibit of the Peoples Temple, which asserted that it ran a superlatively effective program for the rehabilitation of criminals.

Now, because she is easily identifiable and because records can be obtained showing how she came into the orbit of James Jones, her story provides a means of discovering how the Peoples Temple sometimes got immigrants to its Jones town commune in Guyana.

Some have wondered whether Peoples Temple members employed in California probation departments maneuvered to have defendants placed in Jones' control as a condition of probation.

The evidence is conclusive in Miss Quinn's case. She went to

ives spoke about the agricultural project in South America where the most incorrigible misfits had become productive workers and constructive citizens in a cooperative community."

The fact is that it was a Beverly Hills lawyer, Elliott Aheroni, and not a Peoples Temple lawyer, who represented Miss Quinn when she went before Judge Warren Ferguson of the U.S. District Court in Los Angeles in July, 1977.

Moreover, she had taken part in Peoples Temple activities for only six weeks before she pleaded guilty to two counts based on theft of welfare checks from mail boxes.

Ferguson said that he had only a vague recollection of the case, but that if he were given the same set of facts again, he would probably issue the same sentence. It provided that Miss Quinn, 38, "be permitted to reside at the Peoples Temple Christian Church in Guyana during her probationary period" of three years.

Other Indications

There are other indications that members of the Peoples Temple who worked in probation departments funneled likely candidates toward probationary sentences in Jonestown.

The San Francisco Examiner reported that Superior Court Judge David Dolgin of Contra Costa

Jonestown Mass Deaths Rated Year's Top Story

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP) — The mass killings and suicides by members of the Peoples Temple in Guyana was ranked as the top news story of the year by editors and broadcasters of Associated Press member newspapers and radio and television stations in the United States.

Other top stories, in the order in which they were rated in the annual poll, were:

- Mideast: Camp David accords; Begin and Sadat win Nobel Peace Prize; but negotiations drag on.
- United States decides to recognize China.
- California passes Proposition 13; tax rebellion spreads.
- Death of two popes; John Paul II assumes papacy.
- U.S. Economy

Around the Galleries

A Choice Moroni Exhibition



Giovanni Battista Moroni, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London W.C.2, to Jan. 14.

To mark the fourth centenary of the death of Moroni, the National has made a fine exhibition of 14 works, chiefly from its own collection but including loans from the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, the National Galleries of Scotland and Ireland and the Accademia Carrara in Bergamo, Moroni's native city. He is especially good at conveying the panache and pride of his Renaissance sitters.

* * *

Nene Sachlichkeit and German Realism of the Twenties, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London S.E.1, to Jan. 14.

The Arts Council of Britain has mounted this massive loan exhibition (more than 400 works) from German and Swiss collections. Inevitably, the prominent names are Dix, Beckmann and Grosz, but it is the comparative unknowns who are the real revelation — such works as the portraits of Christian Schad, the drawings of Karl Hubbach, the extraordinary townscapes of Franz Radziwill, the hermetic paintings of Albert Arethoe and the introspective portraits of Tamara de Lempicka.

* * *

Myth and Ceremony in Islamic Painting, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London W.C.1, to Jan. 14.

This is a delightful compilation from the museum's stock of more than 100 miniatures (chiefly Persian and Indian, but with a few from Egypt and Turkey) that illustrate the legend, fantasy and marvels of the East. It includes also a wall hanging that portrays the descendants of Tamerlane: "The Russell on the Sea of Galilee," painted by a Mughal artist of Shah Jahan's court who had been exposed to European iconography; and the dances of the Jims in the sky.

* * *

Mills and Inns, Streets and Rivers



Lorrain landscape on view at the Louvre's Pavillon de Flore in Paris.

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of England, Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, London S.W.3, to Jan. 27.

It is a good topographical mixture of work by 19th-century naive and journeymen painters, as well as contemporary evocations of the British scene by such artists as Sicker, Nevison and Weight.

of Cartier-Bresson himself, an archive of 390 images made from 1928 to 1977. The collection of photographs is now in its entirety at the Hayward. Evident is the strong influence on Cartier-Bresson of his painting master, Andre Lhote. There are also echoes of his work in film with Jean Renoir.

— MAX WYCKES-JOYCE

Paris

Claude Lorrain's Drawings from the British Museum, Musee du Louvre, Pavillon de Flore, Paris 1, to Jan. 15.

Claude Gellée, better known as le Lorrain (1600-1682), spent all of his active life in Rome, and was much appreciated (though chiefly after his death) by British collectors, which explains the large number of his works in English collections (about two-thirds of his entire production). His influence on English landscape painting was decisive, and the current exhibition shows in what manner Lorrain was extremely attentive to nature, and to the mood arising out of the interaction of light and shade. The wash drawings are done with a delightfully free hand and a technique that has been described as tachist. His subject was the landscape around Rome, but it is rendered with a shadowy mood of loneliness and mystery. Many of the drawings shown here are done on blue paper, which gives something of the "day-for-night" effect of early movies in the sense that whatever is drawn on such a surface appears to be lit by the moon. The influence of Lorrain on English 18th-century taste can be traced to the place Italian landscape occupied on the developing sensibility of English youths learning to draw in school and then being sent, if they had the means, on the Grand Tour, which had as its high point a visit of Rome. The bucolic aesthetics of Virgil shaped English 18th and 19th-century painting, and Lorrain's work was received as an ideal vision of this heritage and this reality. Interestingly enough, Turner saw himself all his life as the posthumous rival of Lorrain, and bequeathed two of his paintings to the National Gallery on the condition that they be displayed next to two of Lorrain's.

* * *

Bernard Buffet, Chastenet, European Arts Center, 17 Eccleson Street, London S.W.1, to Feb. 3.

No one seems capable of ascertaining Buffet's work. Either one dislikes his mannerisms intensely or one wholly approves his baroque flourish and incisive line. I am an approver, and am therefore happy that this new gallery chooses to show a selection of Buffet's recent (1976-78) paintings as an inaugural exhibition. The major works are a series of large landscapes, which place Buffet in the French landscape tradition from Barbizon onward.

* * *

Sir Peter Lely, National Portrait Gallery, 15 Carlton House Terrace, London S.W.1, to March 18.

The Dutch-born Lely (1618-1680) was court painter to King Charles II. In the public mind no more than a limner of court beauties, Lely was a master on a European scale both as painter and draftsman, as this major loan exhibition of his best works shows.

* * *

Henri Cartier-Bresson, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London S.E.1, to Jan. 7.

The Victoria and Albert Museum recently acquired, with the advice

The Art Market

Auction-House Books: Between the Lines

By SOUNEN MELKIAN

London, Dec. 29 (IHT) — There often is a second-degree humor about the end-of-season "reviews" issued in book form by London auction houses. It lies in the frequent if unintended resemblance between their unflinchingly optimistic prose and the inimitable style of the Soviet five-year plan reports. As you read them, you feel that things go up and improve for ever in the best of selling worlds.

Captions to the sometimes splendid and at other times out-so-lovely illustrations are soothingly devoid of criticism. You should not expect, for instance, to be informed that the "Wooded River" landscape by Salomon van Ruydsael, sold for £12,000 (about \$26,400) at Christie's, looks greyer in real life than it does in the color reproduction; seen at close quarters, the willow tree in the actual work is sketchily painted and the men rowing in a boat look like dummies. Nor will you read that of all the hacked-up paintings sold, "Cattle Watering at a Pond in a Village," painted in 1855 by the perfectly obscure Friedrich Voltz, may well have become the most grossly overpaid work — it being knocked down at Christie's for £35,200. Such books are not to be used as beaux livres by which to measure the intrinsic merits or the financial value of objects d'art.

No Casualty Reports

Neither do they tell you much about the actual strength of the market: Works that failed to reach their reserve prices or sold badly just are not mentioned. As in many wars, the victory bulletin does not include casualties. On the other hand, bad maneuvering on the buyer's part is courteously ignored — nowhere is there the slightest intimation that a phenomenal price can be anything but "natural" and justified.

You may, for example, read that at Sotheby's fabulous round of Robert Von Hirsch sales last June, "an English bronze gilt base from a candlestick or altar-cross, early 12th century, height 4 in. (10.1 cm.)" soared to £60,000. But good manners prevent the writers from adding that the British Railway Pension Fund was reportedly bidding against the British Museum, both national institutions unwittingly running each other up; that the fragmentary piece is vastly different from the English Gloucester candlestick to which it has been compared; that it is thus just as likely to be Germanic as anything else; and that, if accepted, such a find would greatly reduce its art-historical significance and therefore its monetary value. These are negative thoughts that do not get expressed in those cheery pages.

Yet, far from being useless, the books are indispensable indicators to any collector or professional buying art, provided they are handled with some caution. Rather than matter-of-fact accounts, their chapters read as success stories. They do not tell you about mishaps, but by laying emphasis on

the glamor pieces they can point up important trends.

What comes out forcefully in this year's review books is the quasi-parity of paintings that objects d'art of the highest order backed by major historical significance attained between October, 1977, and October, 1978. The winner is undoubtedly Western medieval art. There had been one or two indications of a dramatic rise some months before the much-publicized Von Hirsch auctions. The most spectacular evidence was the £280,500 paid at Sotheby's in December, 1977, for an ivory plaque made in Western Germany, probably in the imperial atelier established at Aachen (IHT, Aug. 20-21, 1977). But at the sale bidders suddenly lost all sense of proportion and thought nothing of paying six-figure prices — in sterling. The all-time high was reached when a small champleve enamel plaque made about A.D. 150 in the Mosan area soared to £120,000.

A small group of other objects sold at prices ranging between £209,000 — for a marvelous Romanesque ivory plaque from Southern Italy, one of the best buys, acquired by the Cleveland Museum of Art — and the £1,210,000 paid by the Germanisches Museum at Nuremberg for a somewhat enigmatic object (probably an armilla or shoulder ornament) in champleve enamel made around 1160-80 as part of the German imperial regalia.

In striking contrast, primitive art was a close runnerup in the contest for top prices. On June 13, Christie's established the world record at £424,000 for a 19th-century wood-carving of a legendary princely character of the Jokwe people in Angola. This is one of eight known examples. Two weeks later, the record was topped at Sotheby's when a small Hawaiian wooden figure 26 centimeters high, probably acquired by Captain Cook in the 18th century, zoomed to £275,000.

Top Silver, Top Value

Switching the aesthetic compass a full 180 degrees, top silver has been confirmed as a top value. At 2,450,000 Swiss francs (about \$1.5 million), the pair of Louis XV tureens sold by Christie's in Geneva will be remembered in the auction annals. They are one of two sets of objects that can be attributed to the Franco-Piémontese designer Juste-Aurele Meissonier.

Only the museum keeps going.

The first performances of Henri Barraud's "Le Roi Gordogane," will be given Jan. 5, 6 and 7 by the Grand Theatre of Bordeaux in a production staged by Erik Kruger, designed by Raoul Gomez and conducted by Jacques Perico. In "His Story of Soldat," a choreography by Joseph Lazzini, which will have Jean Babile, Rudy Bryans and Georges Filetti in the cast, and with Claude Milon as the narrator.

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On the Arts Agenda

NYSE Trading Closing Prices December 29

July 1, 1940 (53)

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Fr. Year Ago	Oct	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FOODS			4.80	44.85	44.54	44.60	-0.17
Coffee, Santos, lb.	N.A.	N.Q.	65.70	65.90	65.60	65.40	-0.15
Tea, Ceylon, lb.	1.40	2.05					
TEXTILES			227.23	214.76	214.76	214.76	
Princem 64-30 38% V.O.	0.40	0.44					
METALS			69.50	69.75	69.50	69.40	+0.20
Steel billets, IPH/I, ton	317.00	250.00					
Iron 2 Fins, Plts., ton	69.75	69.75					
Steel plate, ton, inv. 100	6.00	6.00					
Lead spot, lb.	0.35	0.33					
Copper, elect., lb.	70.90	69.75	69.75	69.75	69.75	69.75	-0.25
Tin, Stratos, lb.	6.9641	5.9200					
Zinc, E.S.L., Bells, lb.	345.35	300.00					
Silver, N.Y., oz.	0.874	0.874					
Gold, N.Y., oz.	28.00	14.85					
COMMODITY indices			14.78	14.78	14.78	14.78	
Moody's index, base 100 Dec. 31, 1931							
December 29, 1978	N.A.	889.00					
o—Ore/mineral							
i—Finsel							
—Normal							

NEW YORK FUTURES

December 29, 1978

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
50,000 lbs., cents per lb.	621.50	620.50	620.50	620.50	+2.50
Alcoa, 5.5%	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	+0.04
Alcoa, 5.8%	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	+0.10
Alcoa, 6.5%	6.51	6.51	6.51	6.51	+0.09
Alcoa, 6.5%	6.51	6.51	6.51	6.51	+0.04

Est. sales: 870; sales Thur., 194.

Total open interest Thur., 11,717, up 224 from Wed.

COFFEE 'C'

50,000 lbs., cents per lb.

Alcoa, 5.5% 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.53 | +0.04 |

Alcoa, 5.8% 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | +0.10 |

Alcoa, 6.5% 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | +0.09 |

Alcoa, 6.5% 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | +0.04 |

Est. sales: 870; sales Thur., 194.

Total open interest Thur., 11,717, up 224 from Wed.

MAIN POTATOES

50,000 lbs., cents per lb.

Alcoa, 5.5% 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.53 | +0.04 |

Alcoa, 5.8% 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | +0.10 |

Alcoa, 6.5% 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | +0.09 |

Alcoa, 6.5% 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | +0.04 |

Est. sales: 865; sales Thur., 194.

Total open interest Thur., 11,717, up 224 from Wed.

PLATINUM

50,000 lbs., dollars per oz.

Alcoa, 5.5% 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.53 | +0.04 |

Alcoa, 5.8% 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | +0.10 |

Alcoa, 6.5% 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | +0.09 |

Alcoa, 6.5% 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | +0.04 |

Est. sales: 1,515; sales Thur., 194.

Total open interest Thur., 9,203, up 99 from Wed.

SUGAR NO. 11

12,000 lbs., cents per lb.

Alcoa, 5.5% 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.53 | +0.04 |

Alcoa, 5.8% 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | +0.10 |

Alcoa, 6.5% 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | +0.09 |

Alcoa, 6.5% 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | +0.04 |

Est. sales: 1,475; sales Thur., 194.

Total open interest Thur., 31,432, up 140 from Wed.

COCOA

50,000 lbs., cents per lb.

Alcoa, 5.5% 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.53 | +0.04 |

Alcoa, 5.8% 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | +0.10 |

Alcoa, 6.5% 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | +0.09 |

Alcoa, 6.5% 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | +0.04 |

Est. sales: 1,076; sales Thur., 194.

Total open interest Thur., 8,131, up 119 from Wed.

ORANGE JUICE

15,000 lbs., cents per lb.

Alcoa, 5.5% 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.53 | +0.04 |

Alcoa, 5.8% 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | +0.10 |

Alcoa, 6.5% 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | +0.09 |

Alcoa, 6.5% 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | +0.04 |

Est. sales: 25,000; sales Thur., 194.

Total open interest Thur., 165,719, up 10,942 from Wed.

WHEAT

50,000 lbs., cents per lb.

Alcoa, 5.5% 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.53 | +0.04 |

Alcoa, 5.8% 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | +0.10 |

Alcoa, 6.5% 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | +0.09 |

Alcoa, 6.5% 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | +0.04 |

Est. sales: 5,000; sales Thur., 194.

Total open interest Thur., 5,000, off 49 from Wed.

SOYBEAN OIL

50,000 lbs., dollars per lb.

Alcoa, 5.5% 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.53 | +0.04 |

Alcoa, 5.8% 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | +0.10 |

Alcoa, 6.5% 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | +0.09 |

Alcoa, 6.5% 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | +0.04 |

Est. sales: 1,515; sales Thur., 194.

Total open interest Thur., 15,200, off 49 from Wed.

COFFEE 'C'

50,000 lbs., cents per lb.

Alcoa, 5.5% 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.53 | +0.04 |

Alcoa, 5.8% 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | +0.10 |

Alcoa, 6.5% 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | +0.09 |

Alcoa, 6.5% 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | +0.04 |

Est. sales: 1,475; sales Thur., 194.

Total open interest Thur., 15,200, off 49 from Wed.

COFFEE 'B'

50,000 lbs., cents per lb.

Alcoa, 5.5% 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.53 | +0.04 |

Alcoa, 5.8% 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | +0.10 |

Alcoa, 6.5% 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | +0.09 |

Alcoa, 6.5% 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | +0.04 |

AMEX Trading Closing Prices December 29

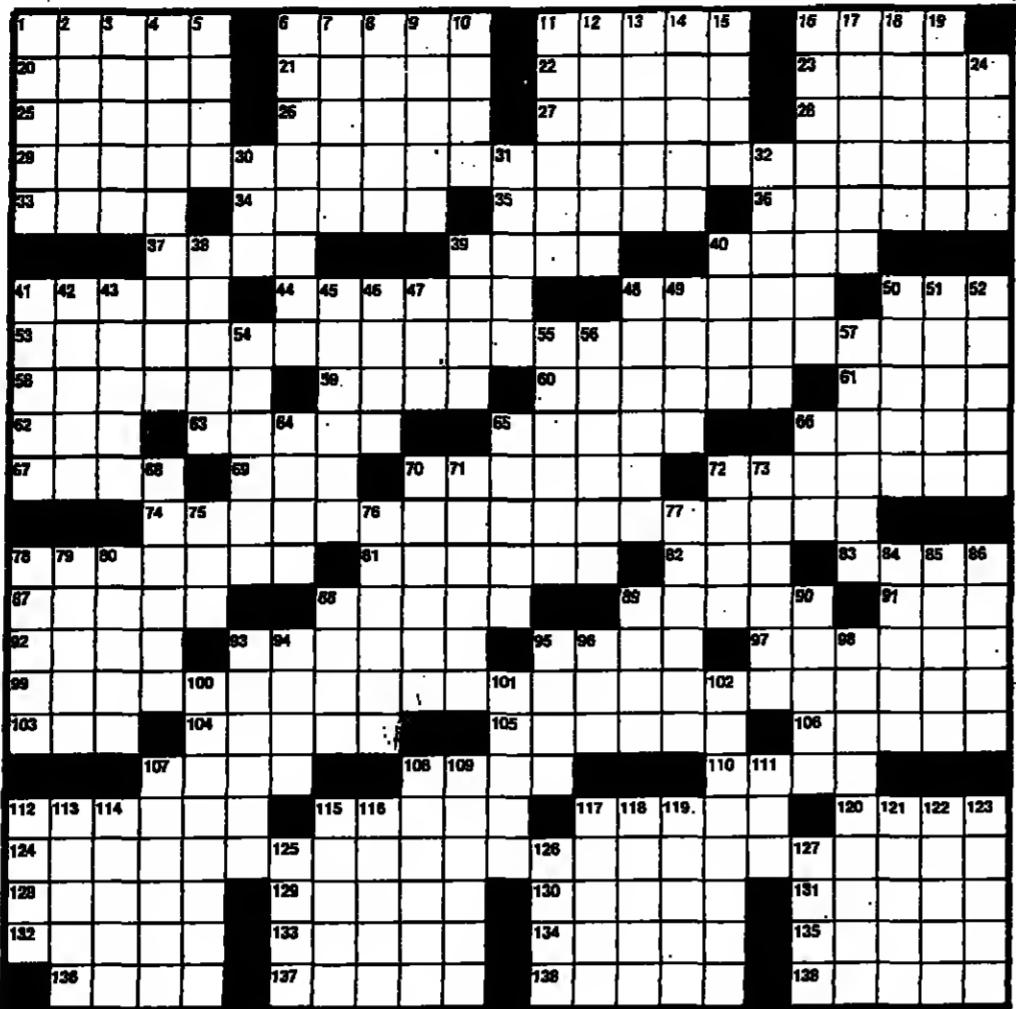
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	In 5 Yrd.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Chg.	Prev.
High	Low	Div.	In 5 Yrd.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Chg.	Prev.	
13% AAR	32	26	16	10%	150	14	26	24	26	24	0	0
12% ABG	25	22	16	31%	230	16	24	23	24	23	-1	-1
224 AAT	32	32	16	11%	110	11	22	21	22	21	-1	-1
24% AVX	14	10	8	22%	210	16	15	14	15	14	-1	-1
70% AZB	36	32	4	26%	210	20	36	32	36	32	-1	-1
105% ABG	55	54	5	71%	170	46	55	54	55	54	-1	-1
3% ABG	12	12	11	11%	120	16	12	11	12	11	-1	-1
5% ABG	20	24	12	12%	125	16	20	19	20	19	-1	-1
24% ABG	25	24	7	10%	120	16	25	24	25	24	-1	-1
14% ABG	20	17	6	10%	120	16	20	17	20	17	-1	-1
24% ABG	20	17	5	10%	120	16	20	17	20	17	-1	-1
12% ABG	17	17	5	10%	120	16	17	17	17	17	-1	-1
24% ABG	20	17	5	10%	120	16	20	17	20	17	-1	-1
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ACROSS

1 Cicero's waters
4 Conform
11 Kind of car or
stitch
14 Nile bird
20 Mandalay
locale
21 Fog or mist
22 G sharp
23 "Mack the
Knife" singer
25 Laughter, in
Latium
26 Widened at the
top
27 Nottingham's
river
28 Chemical
suffix
29 Start of a verse
31 Lyon lass:
Abbr.
34 Waste maker
35 Oneness
36 A Barrymore
37 Heister's
home
38 Slender nail
40 One of the
Chases
41 "About Ben
____"
44 Trochee's
opposite
45 Alamo hero
50 Airship, for
short
53 More of the
verse
58 "And we
home till
morning"
59 N.C.O.'s
60 Al from N.Y.C.
61 O.W.I.
successor
62 Nitrogenous:
Comb. form
63 More qualified
65 Buddhism
cloud nine
66 Humming with
activity
67 Millstone bar
68 Sometimes it's
sinister
70 Smirch
72 Memory lapse

ACROSS

74 More of the
verse
75 Province of
eastern Cuba
81 City to
western France
82 A famous Dean,
for short
83 Coarse hominy
87 Full of zest
88 Loosened a
knot
89 Dancer Gaynor
91 Jumble
92 Egyptian
month
93 A son of Odin:
Var.
95 Abrahom's
slayer
97 Donny or
Marie
98 More of the
verse
100 Miller or
Sheridan
104 Licorice-
liqueur plant
105 Pleased
106 One kind of
path
107 Miss Adams
108 Equipment
116 Debatable
118 Sartre play
115 "The
Destroyer," to
Hindus
117 Grayish-brown
118 "Dies ____"
124 End of the
verse
125 Canine, e.g.
126 She's Reddy to
sing
129 Fairway gouge
131 Defame
122 Shaded walk
133 Town north of
Saigon
134 Triangular
wooden frame
135 Dye for wood
or wool
136 N. S. E. and W.
137 Not a soul
138 ____-up
(excited)
139 Passover
140 Memory lapse

CROSSWORD PUZZLE
Puzzled Paraphrased By Frances Hansen

Cowboys, Steelers Heavily Favored

Teams Are Healthy for NFL Playoffs

By William N. Wallace
NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT) — The weekend's four playoff games in the National Football League appear to be cut-and-dried affairs, a substantial favorite existing in each match and none with a player of likely import lingering on the injured list.

All six division winners have had two weeks to heal their wounded. The New England Patriots, for example, are delighted, because Steve Nelson and Steve Zabel, their key linebackers, are listed as probable performers for Sunday's game against Houston. Zabel has missed five games; Nelson two.

These are playoff contests, however; games played with special intensity; occasionally with some risks by the underdogs. What better

citation could there be than Minnesota's 14-7 victory over the Rams in the Los Angeles rain last year, the Vikings' third playoff decision over luckless Los Angeles squads in three years?

Bud Goode, the sports computer analyst based in Los Angeles, peeled off yesterday the Univac printouts sheets detailing every breath measurable by a number that the playoff teams have taken this season. There were few statistical comparisons that could support possible upsets. Using Goode's figures as a guide, a preview of the four games follows, with won-lost records in parentheses.

Saturday

Denver (10-6) at Pittsburgh (14-2) — The Broncos will start Craig Morton at quarterback.

Goode sees this as an edge for the Steelers, because Denver quarterbacks have been stopped by the pass rush for an average of three sacks a game. "Morton couldn't get out of the way of a falling building," Goode said. "The Steelers will really go after him."

While the Steeler offense has been mediocre at running (3.6 yards a rush, ranking 23rd in the league), the passing game works well (6.7 yards gained a pass attempt, for second overall ranking). The Broncos' comparable figures are 4.1, 11th ranking, and 5.4, 14th ranking.

The Broncos do have an edge when it comes to interceptions. They average one more pass intercepted a game than interceptions given up, the best record in the league. "If there's going to be an upset," Goode said, "it might just come there."

The betting line favors Pittsburgh by 7 points, and Goode's figures say 9.

Atlanta (10-7-0) at Dallas (12-4-0) — The numbers favor Dallas in every important category, and therefore there is not much to say about this match. The Cowboys will have to work for their yards, but the Falcon offense is so inept that the figures give no hint of an upset being feasible.

Because there is not a view into the collective head of a 45-man football squad, it is impossible to know if the Cowboys approach this game with nonchalance. They did not play the Falcons this year or last and may be startled by the sting of the Atlanta defense. Leeann Bennett, the fundamentalist Falcon coach, may choose to gamble with blitzing linebackers, but that is chance against Roger Staubach and impossible when Staubach is in his shotgun formation. Two games ago, Jim Hart of the Cardinals picked up the Atlanta blitzes and crushed the Falcons.

The betting line favors Dallas by 14 points. Goode's figures came with 12.

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Houston (11-6) at New England (11-5-0) — Goode's statistics, more sophisticated than the raw yardage numbers compiled by the league, compliment the Patriots.

In the differential of rushes, the number of running plays a game produced by the offense and allowed by the defense, the Patriots are No. 1 in the NFL with a plus figure of 10. "That's important," said Goode, an advocate of the running game.

The Patriots are also No. 1 in yards gained per pass attempt, 6.8, and in yards per rush, 4.7. "Those figures are typical of a division champion," Goode said. The comparable Houston data are good but not great: plus 3 for 10th ranking, 6.0, ninth place in the league, and 4.1, 10th place.

"It should be noted," Goode said, "that both sides have given up a lot of yards to opponents passing. The Patriots rank 21st and the Oilers 23rd. This suggests that both quarterbacks, Steve Grogan for New England and Dan Pastorini for Houston, will be throwing into porous pass defenses. Therefore, it could be a high-scoring game."

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James Hunt could again provide some surprises for the favored teams as Jones did last year.

Arrows — The controversial Ricardo Patrese, criticized by some of his fellow drivers for his wild style, will be joined by the talented and more reliable Jochen Mass.

Other one-man teams will include Hans Stuck with the German ATS outfit. Emerson Fittipaldi will be with the all-Brazilian Fittipaldi, and Derek Daly with Ensign.

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Face-Lifting for Formula One

By Alex Frere

MON, Dec. 29 (UPI) — The fall in Formula One racing has been frenzied off-track action: who run the sport think they ought to, as relationship between Formula One and the Constructors Association known as the CSI is in French, and the Constructors Association to have improved as the season announced by that will affect years next year, much of the authority in Formula One eroded, partly because management and of the rising influence of the constructors' sponsors.

Marie Balestre, a French emerged as its new president, result the commission has been to take a stronger hand. Its decisions so far have been largely along the lines demanded by the constructors' association.

The main changes for the 1979 F1 season will be:

The world drivers' championship will be divided into two halves of eight races each. The drivers will be allowed to count only the best four results from each half. This move is intended to make the final races in the season more meaningful. Points remain on a 9.6-4-3-2-1-0.

The so-called "skirts" on "round-effect" cars will be allowed, subject to some minor regulations. The object of the skirt is to increase traction by aerodynamically getting the car sucked down onto the track. But the commission has banned the use of a fan (used by the Brabham team successfully in the Swedish Grand Prix last year) which does exactly the same thing. Already the majority of new 1979 Formula One machines look remarkably like the winning 1978 Lotus with its "skirts."

A list of 27 official drivers and teams has been drawn up. Only 14 can score points during the season. There is also a list of 20 substitute drivers who will be allowed to step in if invited.

A change of name for the CSI, which will be known as the Federation Mondiale du Sport Automobile, in English the World Federation of Motor Sport.

Most of the drivers' team changes for next year were made several months ago, although there have been a few recent switches. This is how the teams will line up for the first Grand Prix on Jan. 21 for a Buenos Aires:

Lotus — Mario Andretti, the 1978 champion, will head the team with Carlos Reutemann, and from Ferrari to form a new-look team indeed. Col. Internazionale Lotus boss who is president of \$1-million sponsorship thrusts Martini, says a new date (6-1) ready by about April.

Team's lawyer, Frank Fahrenkopf, said that the NCAA should not be able to deny a student-athlete the right to play without a hearing. "Playing college basketball can be valuable for taking a kid out of the ghetto and giving him a chance in life," Fahrenkopf said. "His right to a hearing is fundamental."

Then there's the NCAA pursuit of Jerry Tarkanian, who was found guilty by Long Beach State of various recruiting violations while he was coaching the basketball team. He then went to Nevada-Las Vegas, where the NCAA found more illegal contacts with recruits, illegal inducements, plus an alleged attempt to get some people to lie to NCAA investigators.

The Infractions Committee recommended that Tarkanian be relieved of his coaching duties for two years, an action taken by the university but halted by a court order. Under the ethical conduct section of the NCAA Manual, the school can take action — but more often doesn't — if coaches and athletes don't "deport themselves with honesty and sportsmanship at all times."

Stephen Horn, president of Long Beach State, said his school was embarrassed by Tarkanian's illegal

actions, the South Africa is not yet certain.

Injunction Against Probation

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By Fred Rothenberg

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP) — The NCAA, which has been trying for three years to make Eddie Jones ineligible to play basketball, will finally catch up to him in a Nevada court next August. By that time the elusive Jones should be playing pro ball.

How's that for a mool point?

Jones, a star at Barringer High School in Newark, N.J., was accepted to the University of Nevada-Reno in 1975 on the basis of a high school transcript that didn't list his several failing grades and didn't compute a grade point.

The NCAA, which investigated the Jones' case after a number of schools ratified on Nevada-Reno said that the legitimate transcript would show that Jones fell well below the mandatory 2.0 or C average necessary to become a student-athlete at a Division I school. The NCAA also said that a high school must certify a student eligible for admission, and Barringer said that Jones wasn't eligible.

"Everyone else applied the rule properly," said David Berst, NCAA enforcement director. "Reno said it wouldn't."

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Marvin Webster of the New York Knicks tries to stop Wes Unseld of the Washington Bullets from scoring during the Knicks' 109-99 victory in New York. Looking on are Toby Knight (right) of the Knicks and Kevin Grevey of Washington.

Gullikson Is Eliminated

In Australian Open Tennis

MELBOURNE, Dec. 29 (UPI) — Peter McNamara, the former Australian hardcourt champion, today dumped Tim Gullikson, the U.S. favorite, in straight sets in a second round upset at the Australian Open Tennis Championships.

Gullikson bowed out, 6-2, 6-3, 7-14 points. Goode's figures came with 12.

